

general store that has been implemented in my district know how to reach out to resources. I am hoping this legislation will be well announced so that our small businesses are aware of the increase and the modifications that have been made in a positive way so that we can increase the participation of small businesses in this economy.

This is a good piece of legislation. I am looking forward to its movement and for it to be signed. I do understand that we have responded to some modifications that need to be made in order to improve the bill; so I, therefore, applaud its passage and I ask my colleagues to support the legislation.

Ms. VELAZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Oftentimes in a debate the question is asked, are we giving taxpayers good value for their dollars. I would say to my colleagues that the 504 program, which is totally run on fees, with no cost to the taxpayers, is a perfect example of where the taxpayer clearly gets his money's worth. It is also a good example of how best to spur entrepreneurship, because we know that access to capital is access to opportunity.

With today's reauthorization we are ensuring that the 504 program will continue to be available to provide loans to the small businesses that are the driving force behind America's unprecedented economic growth.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT), and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) for their hard work on this bill. I would also like to thank the staff, Charles Roe and Harry Katrice of the majority, and Michael Day and Eric Edwards of my staff, as well as all the members of the Committee on Small Business for their bipartisan efforts to reauthorize this loan program. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I wish to thank the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT), for all his efforts; and I also want to thank very much the ranking Democratic member, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELAZQUEZ), for her assistance and cooperation. It is a hallmark of our committee that we work in such a bipartisan way.

This is solid legislation that we, the small business owners of America, need to have in place. This resolution supports a clear House position and accepts a reasonable Senate amendment, and I ask all the Members to support it.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 533. Earlier last year, we passed H.R. 2614 with overwhelming bipartisan support. The 504

Certified Development Company is considered one of the premier business loan programs administered by the Small Business Administration (SBA). Over the past 20 years, the 504 program has clearly been one of the greatest success stories in business development efforts made by the Small Business Administration. It is considered one of the "best values for the taxpayers." In that time, we have seen it mature into one of SBA's bedrock programs, by providing over \$20 billion dollars in assistance to more than 25,000 businesses. Since 1980, the 290 CDC's nationwide have provided more than \$20 billion in fixed asset financing to over 25,000 business concerns.

H.R. 2614 left the House as a good bill, however, the Senate included several unrelated, and in some way harmful provisions that will delay the passage of this legislation. The Senate language would have allowed Congress to regulate the agency and decide who receives licenses under the 504 program. This is the ultimate in micro-managing. Furthermore, the language reprogrammed critically needed money into the 7(a) program. This constitutes appropriating on an authorizing bill that will cause serious delays. I believe that the most damaging provision put forth by the Senate is the expansion of the HUBZone program to allow businesses that no longer reside in low-income areas to continue to enjoy the benefits of the program. This is a clear contrast and violation to the original intent of the program.

Colleagues, we cannot let these bad provisions spoil the good that is in H.R. 2614. The bill extends current fee system for the program until October 1, 2003. As a member of the Committee, I know that the 504 program is completely fee generated and is not currently supported by any federal funds. The "Premier Certified Lenders Program" was granted permanent status. PCLP is designed to allow established lenders to expedite the loan application process. This streamlines the process and provides immediate access to funds. I was proud to see that during Committee we raised the amount of loan guarantee available from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000.

One of the vital improvements was the addition of women to the list of public policy goals for the 504 program. By doing so, the 504 program increased the amount of government loan guarantee available to women-owned businesses. As we all know, women-owned business are the growth agents of the future. Presently they contribute more than \$2.38 trillion dollars annually in revenues to the economy. This is more than the gross domestic product of most countries. In the United States, women-owned businesses employ one out of every five U.S. workers—a total of 18.5 million employees.

I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 533 and continue to ensure that the 504 Certified Development Company is prepared to continue helping new small businesses, grow existing ones, and provide opportunities so that none are not left out of the changing marketplace.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 533.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 533, the resolution just agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### SUNDRY MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Ms. Wanda Evans, one of his secretaries.

#### JAMES H. QUILLEN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4608) to designate the United States courthouse located at 220 West Depot Street in Greeneville, Tennessee, as the "James H. Quillen United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4608

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 220 West Depot Street in Greeneville, Tennessee, shall be known and designated as the "James H. Quillen United States Courthouse".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "James H. Quillen United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4608 designates the new courthouse in Greeneville, Tennessee, as the James H. Quillen United States Courthouse. This is a good bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. JENKINS), so that rather than me standing here and telling my colleagues about it, the bill's primary sponsor and Mr. Quillen's successor to the Congress may do so.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and as the gentleman has pointed out, this bill names our new Federal courthouse in Greeneville, Tennessee, for Jim Quillen.

Jim Quillen served in this House of Representatives for 34 years, longer than any other Tennessean has ever served. He was, for many years, the ranking member of the Committee on Rules, and at the time of his retirement was chairman emeritus of the Committee on Rules.

Before he came to this Congress, he spent 6 years in the general assembly in the State of Tennessee and before that 4 years in the United States Navy in World War II.

Jim Quillen had a total of 44 years of dedicated service to his State and to his Nation, and along the way he was able to found several successful businesses, the first of which was a newspaper when he was 19 years of age. He went on to establish real estate, construction and insurance businesses that were very successful down through the years.

Jim Quillen fought hard for many things for the first district of Tennessee and for this country. I think his most notable achievement was the good work that he did in helping to create a medical school under the Teague-Cranston Act at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Johnson City, Tennessee. It is now in operation. It bears his name. It is the James H. Quillen College of Medicine, and it has been a very successful operation for not only the State of Tennessee but for this Nation in preparing physicians.

One of the last projects that Jim Quillen worked on in this House of Representatives was this new courthouse in Greeneville, Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, we outgrew a very beautiful historic old courthouse in downtown Greeneville, very near the home of Andrew Johnson, who was our 17th President. Jim Quillen got appropriations to purchase the land for a new courthouse and to design the new courthouse. And since his retirement, we have been able to get appropriations to complete that courthouse, and it is very near completion.

Jim Quillen's life and work are a great American success story, Mr. Speaker; and I believe that this would be a very fitting tribute to his lifetime of hard work for his constituents and the people of this country. I am proud of the fact that all nine of the House Members in the State of Tennessee, all of the Republicans and all the Democrats, are cosponsors of this legislation. I would ask that every Member of this House vote favorably for H.R. 4608.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4608 is a bill to designate the Federal Courthouse in Greeneville, Tennessee, as the James H. Quillen United States Courthouse. Jim Quillen served with distinction his constituents of the first district of

Tennessee for 35 years and holds the record for having the longest continuous service of any Tennessee Member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Jim was a member of the Committee on Rules and served as ranking minority member for many years. He was also chairman of the TVA Caucus and a member of the Republican Policy Committee. Jim was also conscious of needs of his constituents and worked very hard to secure funding for medical facilities in northeast Tennessee and was diligent in his work for farmers and veterans.

Jim Quillen has received numerous awards and honors, including having a medical facility named in his honor, Route 181 from Virginia to North Carolina is named in his honor, and a Chair of Excellence in Education was named for him at East Tennessee State University. It is with great pleasure that I support H.R. 4608 that designates the new Federal Courthouse in Greeneville, Tennessee, in Jim's honor.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN), another great Member from the Volunteer State, and the chairman of the Subcommittee on Aviation, who is making air traffic cheaper and safer all across the country.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding me this time, and I thank him for those very kind words. I also want to express my appreciation to the gentleman from the first district of Tennessee (Mr. JENKINS) for his prime sponsorship of this very appropriate legislation naming the new Federal courthouse in Greeneville after Congressman James H. "Jimmy" Quillen.

As the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. JENKINS) mentioned and as the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) mentioned, Congressman Quillen served the first district of Tennessee for 34 years in this House, longer continuous service than any Member of the House of Representatives in the history of the State of Tennessee. Congressman Quillen was very proud of that, and rightly so.

He was a very district-oriented, constituent service-type of Congressman. In fact, I think he was one of the first Members of this body to just routinely fly home each and every weekend. I think it is fair to say and proper to note that he probably spent more time at home in Tennessee than he did in Washington, D.C., and so he stayed in constant contact with his constituents and was always on top of the needs of his district.

As the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. JENKINS) mentioned, probably his greatest accomplishment was the medical school at East Tennessee State University. There was tremendous opposition to that medical school, because some people thought that the State could not support two medical

schools. But the other medical school is in Memphis, which is at the opposite end of the State, Tennessee is a very long State across, and that medical school would not have been opened, I do not believe, if it had not been for the strong support and determination that Congressman Quillen put behind it.

Congressman Quillen did rise to become the ranking Republican and chairman emeritus of the Committee on Rules, and served with great distinction on that committee. He also contributed to so many other things. There is a highway in his district named after him. I think the main building at the Methodist Children's Home is named after Congressman Quillen; and this courthouse, as the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. JENKINS) noted, was the last major project that Congressman Quillen worked on for his district of many, many projects.

Congressman Quillen was born into what some people would call absolute poverty today, in Gate City, Virginia. He was born into a good family but a family of very little money, and one of 10 children. He came up surely the hard way. In fact, I would say that people on welfare today have much, much more than Congressman Quillen's family had. But he started the newspaper that the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. JENKINS) mentioned at the age of 19, and then he became one of the biggest developers in the city of Kingsport, and then one of the leading insurers in that community and one of the most successful businessmen in that entire area.

Then, as the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. JENKINS) noted, he served in the Navy for 4 years. He was very proud of that, a very patriotic man, very pro-military, and then he served 6 years in the legislature and 34 years in this House, for 44 years of public service.

Most of us will remember that Congressman Quillen always sat in the second seat in the second row, right below me here. In fact, many of us thought that we should have named that the James H. Quillen seat here in the House. I heard that NPR had on the news the other day that there were no seats designated in the House except the Speaker's chair and one that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) sits in on the other side. But everyone knew that that second seat in the second row was Congressman Quillen's seat in this House; and he was, I think, very proud of that too.

□ 1215

I am proud of the fact that, for 32 of the 34 years that Congressman Quillen spent in this House, he served with a Duncan. He served 12 terms with my father; and they were very, very close friends. And then I had the privilege and honor of serving with Congressman Quillen for 8 years. During that time, he was my mentor, he was my advisor, he took me under his wing.

I will say this, Mr. Speaker: Congressman James H. Quillen was one of the finest and is one of the finest men that I have ever known in my lifetime. I am proud to support this legislation.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY).

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the people of Greeneville, Tennessee, for their newly named James H. Quillen Courthouse.

Now that they will be naming this courthouse after Jimmy Quillen, Mr. Speaker, I think that every single building, medical school, and road in eastern Tennessee should be named after Jimmy Quillen.

Mr. Speaker, that is the way it should be.

I served with Jimmy in the House Committee on Rules for over 21 years, and I can tell my colleagues from firsthand experience that he deserves every accolade that comes his way.

Jimmy joined the Committee on Rules back in 1965 with another dear friend of mine, Claude Pepper, and he served until 1996, at which point he became the longest-serving Republican on the House Committee on Rules. He also served in Congress longer than any other representative from Tennessee, some 34 years.

Jimmy Quillen rose from a humble background to serve in the Navy in World War II. He served the Tennessee State House, where he became the minority leader. In 1963, he went on to represent the first district of Tennessee in the United States Congress.

Jimmy believed in old-fashioned, constituent-oriented representation. To prove his point, Jimmy even took his office door off its hinges to represent his open-door policy, and that open door served as an inspiration for many of us who followed him.

Jimmy was a true Southern gentleman whose word was his bond. I can remember in the 1980's when we were working on the S&L bailout and someone proposed eliminating some of the benefits that were promised to the people who bought these failing S&L's and Jimmy Quillen stood up and fought that amendment tooth and nail, saying, "a deal is a deal." And, Mr. Speaker, he was right. But every time after that we would look at Jimmy and say, "a deal is a deal."

What was important to Jimmy was comity and good faith above all else. He was a distinguished, hard-working, kind member of the Committee on Rules and a very worthy adversary.

Every once in a while, I catch myself looking for Jimmy in the second seat in the second row on the House floor. He is sorely missed here in the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, it was an honor to have served with Jimmy Quillen and even a greater honor to call him my friend.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the people of Greeneville on their newly named courthouse.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BRYANT).

(Mr. BRYANT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, as I was sitting here listening to our good friend from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) talk about some of the years involved here, I was thinking back to 1965 and how long ago that has been, and I was thinking that it has been so long that the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. TANNER) was just finishing shooting jump shots in Union City back in those days. That was a long time. I think they were set shots back in those days. I know there were peach baskets up there. It has been a while.

I do want to thank my other colleague, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. JENKINS), for sponsoring this bill, introducing this legislation, which, as has been said, does designate the Federal courthouse there in Greeneville, Tennessee, as the James H. Quillen United States Courthouse.

I had an opportunity recently to go to Greeneville. I used to live there as a child myself. I do not have a lot of recollection about it, but I was able to go about the town and to not only visit the current courthouse there but also to see the newly constructed courthouse in progress. It certainly is going to be a wonderful facility there, and I know will be well used; and in that it carries Congress Quillen's name, I think it certainly has a distinctive honor.

There are a lot of things up in east Tennessee already named for Congressman Quillen, the medical school and highways and things, and certainly all well-deserved.

I, among others and many that have been in this body, have been privileged to serve with Mr. Quillen. There was an overlap when I came up in 1994 of about one or two terms there. And, as has been pointed out, I very quickly learned about the chair on the second row and not to sit there. Although, we did tend to gather around him and seek his wisdom and judgment that he always possessed.

Many of my colleagues do recall him as a Member who dedicated his entire career up here, as well as his life so far, and he is still very active back in east Tennessee today, but he dedicated his life to the pursuit of hard work and honesty and, particularly, love of family.

Going back just a minute, I know that the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) has talked a great deal about Mr. Quillen's background, but I wanted to share a couple of things that, as I went back and studied about Mr. Quillen, I was just tremendously impressed by those folks who served in World War II and the book that has

been written about the greatest generation and the folks that saved the world and came back and built the economy and built America into the country it is today. Mr. Quillen was certainly a part of that great generation.

Back in 1942, he served on the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Antietam* as an ensign; and after serving honorably his country, there he was discharged as a lieutenant in 1946 after the war. Although he was offered an opportunity to go to West Point and become an officer there and go through the Academy, he declined this in order to return to Tennessee and to his civilian life.

In 1954, he was persuaded to enter a race for the Tennessee State Legislature and was elected into the position that he held until 1962. And during his service in Tennessee in Nashville, he served as the minority leader and was nominated for the Speaker of the House.

In 1962, Mr. Quillen went on to be victorious in a race for the seat in this very House of Representatives. As a Member of Congress, Mr. Quillen quickly developed a reputation as a man dedicated to constituent services. All of us that serve in this body can really appreciate that and can look at people like Mr. Quillen and the job that he did representing the people in the first district of Tennessee that he came to represent up here, as well as taking care of their needs back in the district, and certainly envy that record.

In fact, as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) said, on election night when he was first elected into this body, his supporters took the hinges off the campaign office to signify his promise that he was always going to be available to the people that he represented.

In 1965, he became a member of the House Committee on Rules and served as the ranking member for the committee for many years. He later served as Chairman Emeritus, an honor that is the first for any Member of Congress.

In addition to his service as chair and vice chairman of several committees, he holds the record for the longest continuous service by any Tennessee Member of the United States House of Representatives.

Over the years, he has received numerous awards and honors in recognition of his years of service to his constituents and to his State. On January 3, 1997, he retired in his position from the House of Representatives.

I am proud to have served with Mr. Quillen, and I am proud to cosponsor this bill. I urge its adoption. I urge my colleagues to adopt this bill.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. CLEMENT).

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me the time. I thank the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. JENKINS) for introducing this legislation to designate the U.S. Federal Courthouse Building in

Greeneville, Tennessee, after a great man, James H. Quillen.

Mr. Speaker, I had the opportunity, like others did here, to serve with Mr. Quillen. Not only was he a friend of mine, but he was also a close personal friend of my late father, Frank G. Clement, who served as governor of Tennessee. While my father was serving as governor, Jimmy served in the Tennessee State Legislature, where their mutual friendship and admiration for one another blossomed.

Jimmy Quillen was a man of his word, he was a man of tremendous integrity, and he was a true patriot. There are a lot of accomplishments by his name, including those that have already been mentioned by my Tennessee colleagues and those also that knew him and loved him and admired him and respected him from across the country.

Among his list of accomplishments, also, he served in the U.S. Navy. And, no doubt, he was a savvy businessman, but he was a true public servant. He entered the political arena in 1955, serving in the Tennessee State House of Representatives.

In 1962, he was elected to serve in the 88th Congress and served honorably from January 3, 1963, to January 3, 1997. Jimmy was the kind of Member that brought people together. He worked for the greater good and always did what was in the best interest of the people of Tennessee, Democrats and Republicans alike. This great House misses Jimmy Quillen and misses his leadership. He was a role model and still today is one of the greatest statesmen that Tennessee has ever produced.

One thing I do remember about him, and I think all of my colleagues would remember this, as well, is that handshake. Now, when he put that hand out there and grabbed their hand, he would drag them about halfway across the room. I remember that because he did that to me and did that to many others. I do not know how many people's arms he pulled out of socket, but I will tell my colleagues one thing, it got their attention and the next time they shook hands with Mr. Quillen they were ready for him so he would not do it to them.

It is with great enthusiasm that I support this legislation, H.R. 4608, and encourage my other colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to support this meaningful legislation.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. HILLEARY), another member of the Tennessee delegation who represents many points of interest in Tennessee, but my most favorite, Lynchburg.

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I do represent a lot of interesting places in Tennessee, as we have talked about several times. But Mr. Quillen, who we are honoring here

today, represents, I think, one of the most beautiful areas in the whole country.

I am proud to cosponsor this piece of legislation. I think it has been an honor for me to have at least 2 years to serve in this House with Mr. Quillen. As has been said, he served longer than any other Member in the history of the State of Tennessee in this House, 34 years.

The thing about him that I think I find the most interesting is that he was a role model for us as being a Member of Congress, and we learned a lot from him. He did not care for partisan politics one bit. He always put his district and his constituents first, without question. I think that those who have come on after Mr. Quillen's tenure really did not get that advantage of being able to kind of learn the ropes under his tutelage.

The thing that I find very impressive about him, as well, is that he is the stereotypical American dream in the sense that he was very much and is a self-made man. He was born into a pretty poor family in 1916 with 10 children, very little money; and he was, as one of my colleagues said, part of that greatest generation that Tom Brokaw talks about. He did join the U.S. Navy during World War II.

He is a family man. He married his lovely wife, Cecile in 1952; and through sickness as in health, as the vows go, he has stood by her all those many years.

I recently got married, 3 weeks ago almost to the day, 3 weeks ago Saturday, and I can only hope to follow in the footsteps of the model that he showed all of us as far as being a loving husband.

□ 1230

He was in the State House for 8 years. He has basically spent his entire life in service to others and in service to his State and Nation and this country. I think it is very appropriate that we honor him in this way. The James H. Quillen, Jimmy Quillen United States Courthouse in Greeneville will be just yet another structure in the first district that is named after Mr. Quillen.

We cannot go around a bend in that lovely First Congressional District without seeing a school or a highway or a building, something that was an accomplishment of Mr. Quillen's while he was in Congress, named in honor of him; and I think that is very appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Quillen used to sit right there, the second seat over here from the aisleway in the second row. I often bring groups in here at night, and I say this was Mr. Quillen's seat; and even though we do not have assigned seats in this House, some of the Members who have been here for a while, as we all know, sort of pick one seat as their seat, and that is where they always sit, and out of respect for them and their tenure and their service, we

do not sit there. Except for my first time I was in here, I made the mistake of sitting there and with that big yank of a handshake, he popped me up and sat down in it.

We have no problem with that, because we revered and respected Mr. Quillen so much. That seat, as far as I am concerned, will always be Mr. Quillen's seat, no matter who else sits there while I am here in this House. I am honored to be a part of this legislation. I certainly ask everybody to get behind this in an enthusiastic way, and I was proud to serve with Mr. Jimmy Quillen.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. TANNER).

(Mr. TANNER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I would just reiterate and endorse what my friends from Tennessee have had to say about Mr. Jimmy Quillen. I want to thank my friend, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. JENKINS), for introducing this resolution. I came to the Tennessee Assembly in 1976; and for the longest time, it seems Mr. Quillen and I were the graduates, I guess we might say, of the Tennessee General Assembly. The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. JENKINS) also served there.

Mr. Quillen not only was the king of East Tennessee, as we used to call him, I live over in West Tennessee and his service to our State transcended the First Congressional District. I live in the Eighth Congressional District, and Mr. Quillen journeys over there to one of the premier political events in the springtime every year, down in Covington, Tennessee, the Oney Naifeh political dinner and his service to our State is appreciated, not only by those citizens in the first district in East Tennessee, but it was appreciated throughout, across the width and breadth of Tennessee.

Many, many mutual friends from Joe Bewley, who was in the legislature and lives in Greeneville, to many others, Ralph Cole and others I have known through the years and all from up there in the first district had the same love and respect for Mr. Quillen that those of us who got to know him from other parts of the State developed.

Mr. Speaker, he truly has given a very large measure of his life to the service of others, and it is with a great deal of pleasure and pride that I think that almost every Member from the Tennessee delegation, Democratic and Republican alike, has been down here this morning to say a kind word for Mr. Jimmy Quillen and I would add with great appreciation for the opportunity, my thanks and my endorsement of this process.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time to close.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Quillen was a friend of mine, and I can remember he and another dear friend, Walter Jones, sitting down with me on occasion, giving me sound advice to sit down and shut up. As a member of the Committee on Rules, he helped me bring to the floor many amendments that many people did not have a shot.

I just wanted to chime in and say, if there is any distinguishing element to his great career, he was fair. He treated everyone fairly, and he was always a consummate gentleman. So I think the naming of this courthouse in his honor is absolutely fitting, because he was a great American. I appreciated the times that he and I were able to speak, and he imparted much of that wisdom to me, as he did to other Members at that time who were young and just coming on; and his advice to shut up probably was the best I ever got. Mr. Quillen, God bless you and the family.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill. I urge its passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4608.

The question was taken.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE REFORM ACT OF 2000

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 809) to amend the Act of June 1, 1948, to provide for reform of the Federal Protective Service, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 809

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Federal Protective Service Reform Act of 2000".

#### SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF POLICE OFFICERS.

The Act of June 1, 1948 (40 U.S.C. 318-318d), is amended—

(1) in section 1 by striking the section heading and inserting the following:

"SECTION 1. POLICE OFFICERS.";

(2) in sections 1 and 3 by striking "special policemen" each place it appears and inserting "police officers";

(3) in section 1(a) by striking "uniformed guards" and inserting "certain employees"; and

(4) in section 1(b) by striking "Special policemen" and inserting the following:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Police officers".

#### SEC. 3. POWERS.

Section 1(b) of the Act of June 1, 1948 (40 U.S.C. 318(b)), is further amended—

(1) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) ADDITIONAL POWERS.—Subject to paragraph (3), a police officer appointed under this section is authorized while on duty—

"(A) to carry firearms in any State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory or possession of the United States;

"(B) to petition Federal courts for arrest and search warrants and to execute such warrants;

"(C) to arrest an individual without a warrant if the individual commits a crime in the officer's presence or if the officer has probable cause to believe that the individual has committed a crime or is committing a crime; and

"(D) to conduct investigations, on and off the property in question, of offenses that have been or may be committed against property under the charge and control of the Administrator or against persons on such property.

"(3) APPROVAL OF REGULATIONS BY ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The additional powers granted to police officers under paragraph (2) shall become effective only after the Commissioner of the Federal Protective Service issues regulations implementing paragraph (2) and the Attorney General of the United States approves such regulations.

"(4) AUTHORITY OUTSIDE FEDERAL PROPERTY.—The Administrator may enter into agreements with State and local governments to obtain authority for police officers appointed under this section to exercise, concurrently with State and local law enforcement authorities, the powers granted to such officers under this section in areas adjacent to property owned or occupied by the United States and under the charge and control of the Administrator.";

(2) by moving the left margin of paragraph (1), as designated by section 2(4) of this Act, so as to appropriately align with paragraphs (2), (3), and (4), as added by paragraph (1) of this subsection.

#### SEC. 4. PENALTIES.

Section 4(a) of the Act of June 1, 1948 (40 U.S.C. 318c(a)), is amended to read as follows:

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), whoever violates any rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to section 2 shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, in an amount not to exceed the maximum amount provided for a Class C misdemeanor under sections 3571 and 3581 of title 18, United States Code."

#### SEC. 5. SPECIAL AGENTS.

Section 5 of the Act of June 1, 1948 (40 U.S.C. 318d), is amended—

(1) by striking "nonuniformed special policemen" each place it appears and inserting "special agents";

(2) by striking "special policeman" and inserting "special agent"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following: "Any such special agent while on duty shall have the same authority outside Federal property as police officers have under section 1(b)(4)."

#### SEC. 6. ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Act of June 1, 1948 (40 U.S.C. 318-318d), is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 6. ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of General Services shall establish the Federal Protective Service as a separate operating service of the General Services Administration.

"(b) APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Protective Service shall be headed by a Commissioner who shall be appointed by and report directly to the Administrator.

"(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Commissioner shall be appointed from among individuals who have at least 5 years of professional law en-

forcement experience in a command or supervisory position.

"(c) DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER.—The Commissioner shall—

"(1) assist the Administrator in carrying out the duties of the Administrator under this Act;

"(2) except as otherwise provided by law, serve as the law enforcement officer and security official of the United States with respect to the protection of Federal officers and employees in buildings and areas that are owned or occupied by the United States and under the charge and control of the Administrator (other than buildings and areas that are secured by the United States Secret Service);

"(3) render necessary assistance, as determined by the Administrator, to other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies upon request; and

"(4) coordinate the activities of the Commissioner with the activities of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service.

Nothing in this subsection may be construed to supersede or otherwise affect the duties and responsibilities of the United States Secret Service under sections 1752 and 3056 of title 18, United States Code.

"(d) APPOINTMENT OF REGIONAL DIRECTORS AND ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner may appoint regional directors and assistant commissioners of the Federal Protective Service.

"(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Commissioner shall select individuals for appointments under paragraph (1) from among individuals who have at least 5 years of direct law enforcement experience, including at least 2 years in a supervisory position."

(b) PAY LEVEL OF COMMISSIONER.—Section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the paragraph relating to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service the following:

"Commissioner, Federal Protective Service, General Services Administration."

#### SEC. 7. PAY AND BENEFITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Act of June 1, 1948 (40 U.S.C. 318-318d), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 7. PAY AND BENEFITS.

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law or any other rule or regulation, the pay and benefits for any employee of the Federal Protective Service who maintains active law enforcement status under section 1 shall be determined in accordance with a pay and benefits package established and maintained by the Administrator of General Services that is equivalent to the pay scale and benefits package applicable to members of the United States Capitol Police. Such pay scale and benefits package shall be established by regulation, shall apply with respect to the pay period beginning January 1, 2001, and ending December 31, 2001 (and such other pay periods as may be authorized by law), and shall not result in a decrease in the pay or benefits of any individual for such pay period."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1(a) of such Act (40 U.S.C. 318(a)), is amended by striking "without additional compensation".

#### SEC. 8. NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Act of June 1, 1948 (40 U.S.C. 318-318d), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 8. NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS.

"After the 1-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this section, there shall be at least 730 full-time equivalent police officers in the Federal Protective Service. This number shall not be reduced unless specifically authorized by law."

#### SEC. 9. EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS AND TRAINING.

The Act of June 1, 1948 (40 U.S.C. 318-318d), is further amended by adding at the end the following: